PAIR OF SCALES MOST ESSENTIAL

Selling Various Farm Products by Guess Is Seldom Profitable to Farmer.

PRACTICE PLEASING TO DEALER

Experienced Buyer Has Advantage of Skill in Estimating Not Possessed by Seller—Small Platform Device Is Best.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"Guessed weights and measures" are seldom profitable for the farmer. This practice is unbusinesslike. It indicates a carelessness of the value of the thing he is selling, and the buyer would be more than human if he did not take some advantage. A "guessed bushel" of potatoes is more likely to measure 4½ pecks than 8½.

Where sales are based on weight the grower is paid for what he delivers. When the bar balances at 100 pounds both parties know that full value has been given and received.

An Argument for Scales.

The best argument for the installation of a good set of scales in a convenient place on the farm is that, while the produce dealer is nearly always willing to buy "by guess," he is seldom willing to sell that way. The most conspicuous piece of equipment in the vegetable stall, the market, or the grocery is an accurate pair of scales. The produce that is bought "by guess" is sold by ounces. The dealer is a practical buyer and attains some degree of accuracy in making his estimates. Thus he has the advantage of skill not possessed by the farmer, who lacks experience in making his estimates.

The dealer has another advantage not held by the farmer. As he sells by weight, he has a means of checking the accuracy of his guess. If he finds that the weight of a steer, for instance, was less than he estimated it to be when he purchased it, he may recover his loss by charging the customer more or by taking out the loss on the next "guessed" purchase he makes. The loss is likely to fall not on the dealer, who incurred it, but upon innocent parties.

The bureau of markets, by publishing the prevailing market prices for meat and farm produce, offers free information to the farmer that will

Accurate Weights More Profitable Than "Guessed Weights."

place him on the level with the dealer so far as knowledge of prices is concerned, but unless the farmer has a set of scales available he cannot use this knowledge.

An accurate set of small platform scales should be a part of the farm equipment, and every farm sale should be referred to them. If mounted upon rollers they can be moved from place to place as their services are required. If without rollers, they can be moved in a wheelbarrow. They should be kept in a building that is as free from dust and moisture as possible, and should be tested with standard weights at least once a year. In some states the tests are made by law by an official who makes the adjustment necessary to restore the scale to balance, or, if this cannot be done, condemns the apparatus and seals it so that it cannot be used again until repaired.

Answers Most Purposes.

Such equipment will answer most farm purposes, but a larger set of scales is occasionally required to weigh cattle, hogs, hay, or other materials too heavy or bulky to lift upon the small platform. Very often a merchant whose place of business is centrally located, or a farmer who lives on a main road leading into town finds it a profitable investment to put in a set of pit scales for the use of farmers and others who are bringing bulky material to market. When a farmer knows that he can drive his cattle or his loaded wagon upon the platform of pit scales without going out of his way, he will be less inclined to lump off a barnful of hay or sell his stock by the head. The owner of the scales receives a small fee for his services and the farmer a signed statement of weight which is the basis of payment when he delivers his load at the market or shipping yard.

TRACTOR NEEDS PROTECTION

Where Shed or Building Is Not Available Cover Machine With Canvas or Roofing Paper.

If you have such a machine as a tractor or an engine and cannot get it under cover, place either canvas or roofing paper over it so that the rain will be kept off. A few boards laid over a machine will often give considerable protection.

Grit Serves as Teeth.

Grit is the "teeth" of the hen that aids in the grinding of her feed in the gizzard. Coarse gravel, better yet, granite poultry grit, obtainable at the feed store, is essential; provide it.

Cause of Hen Troubles.

A lot of hen troubles come from improperly located and poorly constructed poultry houses.

Essential to Health.

Grit is essential to the health of fowls and to economy in feeding.

PUREBRED SIRES ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY

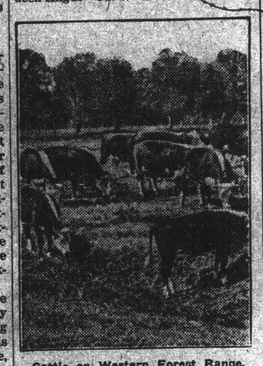
Have Proved Worth for Improving Range Herds.

Scrub Bull Has Been Blacklisted on Big National Forest Pastures—Great Improvement Seen in Grade of Steers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Purebred bulls have proved their value for improving range herds, and the number being bought in the cow country of the West is rapidly increasing each year, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture. The scrub bull is now blacklisted on the big national forest pastures.

During the season of 1919 three local live stock associations, the members of which use the ranges of the Sierra National Forest in California, adopted rules for the purchase of purebred bulls. Under a special rule each association was required to place on the range a sufficient number of purebred Hereford, Shorthorn, or Aberdeen-Angus bulls. A committee to



Cattle on Western Forest Range.

purchase and pass upon the credentials of each animal to be turned loose on the ranges was appointed.

Under this plan, during the grazing season of 1920, 105 Herefords, 97 Shorthorns, and six Aberdeen-Angus bulls were purchased by the stockmen through their associations and placed upon the range. It is estimated that at the end of the season of 1920 the stockmen had not less than 200 registered bulls on their ranges, resulting in a great improvement in the grade of steers turned out.

The Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture assists these local associations in enforcing the rules which require that the same kind and grade of bulls be placed on the same range. Permits to graze on the national forest pastures are refused those who do not conform to the association's ruling and who have not paid their share toward the purchase of the association bulls.

POOR EGGS INCREASE PRICES

Percentage of Spoiled Product Shipped to Markets Is Very High and Discourages Trade.

In a shipment of three cases, or 90 dozen eggs, recently received by a Washington (D. C.) commission firm, 18¾ dozen were condemned by the local health department as unfit for food. The percentage of bad eggs shipped into the markets is very high, reducing trade and discouraging consumption, say specialists of the bureau of markets of the United States Department of Agriculture.

If a few eggs in the dozen are bad the housewife pays exorbitant prices for the sound ones. The dealer always prefers to handle good eggs, for spoiled ones injure his business reputation. A deduction for spoiled eggs also makes the shipper feel that he is not being treated in good faith by the commission merchant.

Bad eggs then are a loss to everyone who handles them. Every egg marketed should be of unquestionable quality.

SUITABLE FEED FOR HORSES

Timothy Hay, Oats and Corn Are Recommended for Animals Doing Average Work on Farm.

Rations recommended for average horses doing average work are, fifteen pounds of mixed hay, ten pounds oats, four pounds wheat bran. If you would rather feed your timothy hay to the horses and save the clover for cows the following ration might have use on your farm: twelve pounds timothy hay, seven pounds oats, seven pounds corn. These are for one day's feeding.

SECOND CUTTING OF COWPEAS

Under Favorable Circumstances Plant Will Sprout Again After Being Cut for Hay or Seed.

Under favorable conditions cowpeas after being cut for hay will sprout again from the base. Considerable pasturage or even a second crop of hay or seed is sometimes produced, especially in the Gulf coast region, if good moisture conditions follow the first cutting. Ordinarily, however, but a single cutting can be obtained.

SOY BEANS SOWN BROADCAST

Farmer May Secure Larger Yields If He Will Sow in Drills Twenty-Eight Inches Apart.

Soy beans can be sown broadcast and harvested for hay much the same as you would clover hay, but you can get larger yields if you sow in drills 28 inches apart and cultivate. If you sow quite thickly in the drill they will not get so coarse but what; sown in this way, they can be made into hay.

Useful in Supplying Lime.

Old mortar and fine gravel are useful in supplying lime, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Grit Is Necessary.

Recent investigators have asserted that grit is a part of the necessary feed of a flock, giving the fowls strong bones and a bright plumage.

Time to Buy Stock.

Purebred live stock is cheap. Now is a good time to buy.

SEASON OF TRIMS

Most Unusual Sorts of Decorations Are Featured.

Flowers From Dress Materials; Kids and Suede Aid in Forming Sectional Bits of Ornamentation.

Apart from the lavish hand embroideries and machine-wrought decorations variously used for street and indoor garments of every kind, the season's apparel stands apart by reason of most unusual sorts of trimmings, beads and applique work, notes a fashion writer in Fashionable Dress. For instance, a clever device of the French designers is the making of flowers from dress materials. Soft silk crepe or satin will be "mounted" upon a background (sometimes rubberized) to stiffen it, and then it will be cut and fashioned into flowers, petals, or conventional oddities to scatter over a surface, or to place at regular intervals in meshes of a lace, or between lines of beading or embroidery. Tiny daisies or forget-me-nots are thus used with a bead in the center through which the flower is sewn. Kid and suede are used in similar ways, forming lines on belt, or almost solid sectional bits of ornamentation.

Feathers are used in embroidery on lace or chiffon; tiny pieces of coral resemble melon seeds in shape, and are used in many ways with other beads or embroidery floss.

There is a fancy for introducing narrow, loosely woven grosgrain ribbons

Blue Serge Embroidered in Rose and Gold, Core Satin Sash With Long Fringe.

in stripes and plaids, combined with rows of colored stitching. A bright rose coral ribbon is used in three-inch plaids, with stitching of the same color on the bottom of a navy blue tricotine dress. Ostrich flues are another widely used article, while flowers, pompons, tassels and edgings of ostrich supply beautiful touches for evening gowns.

Flower girdles, made of chiffon or satin and mounted on silver ribbon, are fascinating adjuncts of dancing frocks. Other uses for artificial flowers are as appliqued ornaments at intervals on a skirt of lace or tulle, and also as a hip-depth girdle on a soft silk gown whose color the flowers match.

SPRING BLOUSE WITH COLLAR

Large pink roses aid in making this blouse cheerful for first spring wear. The boyish collar has a youthfully becoming tie of black moire ribbon.

WEAR HATS THAT FIT FACE

Young Girls Are Supposed to Favor Millinery Which Has Expression of Youth.

There is none so powerful in the mastery of fashion who can lay down the law about hats for a class. The young girl is supposed to wear the kind which expresses youth and avoid the type worn by the older women. This tradition is gone by the board. It keeps company with Davy Jones' Locker and a million traditions of the depths.

The debutante of this gay and prosperous season wears on her head that which looks well over her face. The rule is an excellent one to follow through life. It aids the old and the young, the pretty and the plain.

The stiff sailor shape, Gibsonian in its severity, is about the only kind that is not popular. All the hats that have cluttered fashion since the idea began of wearing formal coverings on the head have reappeared this season. They present a bewildering array, it is true, but not an unpleasant one. It is distinctly comfortable to find a wide limit to one's choice.

The tam is the most girlish shape, and it persists in fashion. It has ceased to hang over the back of the collar in the Latin Quarter way. It has plenty of fullness, which is disposed to give breadth across the head. For ornament there is a broad spread Egyptian design in some composition in an Egyptian blue. This blue is admirable for debutantes.

The high-crowned hat that is usually difficult for the adult to wear goes well with the brilliant and unlined youthful face. It has a slight brim and a mass of flues swirling out from the side. The young wear it in black velvet without a touch of color.

The Persian turban brought into strong relief this winter by the success of "Mecca" and "Afgar," the latter costumed by Paul Poiret, is the delight of the girl who has a dash of the adventuresome in her carriage. It should not be worn by the timid type. It is built in Oriental blue velvet and covered with a latticework of small pearls and white crystals.

Has Black Lace Panels.

A black serge dress, cut on princess lines, has heavy black lace panels.

BEHOLD THE COLORFUL SHOE

Manufacturers' Displays of Spring Footwear Include Riot of Colored Kid and Fabric.

Spring shoes are more elaborate and gorgeous than ever before, although such a pedal state seems almost impossible in view of the confections of footgear that have tripped about this past season.

Shoe makers say that since, after long years in the attempt, they have convinced womankind, that shoes must be as fragilely beautiful as gown or hat, they do not intend any slump in their propaganda. Thus, spring footwear showings in manufacturers' display rooms are a riot of colored kid and fabric, metal, jewels, ribbons and composition.

Gray seems to be the big choice in color, as shoes follow suit and coat, and blue and gray is the big color feature in outer raiment for spring. There are many copper and red browns, however, a few blacks and midnight blues, and the usual novelty combinations.

Trimmings run rampant. A swirl of patterned perforations with an underlay of contrasting color and fabric is the big trimmings feature. For instance, a pair of bronze kid colonial pumps have an inch-wide band of oval perforations about the entire shoe. White kid is used as the underlay and white velvet bows flank the straps upon the tongue.

The revere effect is another new note in footwear. This style is shown in blue kid pumps, piped in white kid, with white straps that disappear under the turnback revers.

Gray suede perforated with a wide range of patterns and underlaid with black patent leather is a style much in the foreground, and black patent leather trimmed with gay scarlet pip ings of velvet, satin, or kid, is another reigning novelty.

FASHION NOTES OF INTEREST

Homespuns are very smart for spring.

Covert cloth and covert colorings are pronounced good.

Unbelted jackets of the coolie type are featured for spring.

Many bright plaids are seen among the newest sport things.

Touches of lingerie are appearing on suits and dresses for spring.

Cotton fabrics and cotton braids appliqued on cloth are a spring feature.

Crepe de chine is used extensively for millinery and is often combined with straw.

White flannels, plain check and striped, are among the most popular fabrics for Southern wear.

The straight panel type of frock is pre-eminently a favorite for the small girl, especially for party wear.

Circular skirts, which are coming in for considerable attention, are frequently faced with a contrasting color.

Black is to be much worn this spring, black hats replacing those of the bright colors heretofore fashionable.

The dropped shoulder line is gaining in favor. Many lace dresses have long transparent sleeves. Tortoise is the name of a new shade of brown, which is on the carmel tone. Evening slippers are often made of satin and satin brocade, or some combination.

DRESSES ON SIMPLE LINES

Gowns of the Straight Type, With Full Tunic, Are Worn by Smartly Dressed Women.

Dresses in chemise cut, made on straight, simple lines, with a full tunic, are worn by the smartly dressed women. These dresses are of the slip-over style and are made with a scant foundation slip in a contrasting color. Sometimes the tunic has godet inserts, giving a flare to the lower edge of the skirt. Coat dresses, with one-piece backs, in straight line or darted to the figure, and with draped fronts closing at the side in princess style, are made of serge, crepe or taffeta silk.

The trimmings, draperies and closings are frequently at the side. Panels are much used on the skirts of these dresses, whether the dresses are made of light or heavy material. Two kinds of materials are often used. For instance, satin and serge or light and heavy crepe. The sleeves of the dresses are either short or long, but the majority of them are short. If long, they button tightly around the wrist. They are finished with high or low neck, with a preference for the high collar.

For Women Who Sew at Home.

With the coming of springtime and the gay showing of enticing cottons with their freshness of color, the urge to make or help in the planning of pretty summer frocks is strong in every woman's heart. The woman who wishes to sew at home will have the way made easy for her this spring, for many of these frocks are so lovely in themselves that they need no trimming. And, best of all, the prices of all are considerably lower than they were last year, so that pretty frocks need cost us little.

Made of Lace.

A bewitching style combines handsome Venetian lace and crepe satin, the tiny sleeves and panels being made of lace. Embroideries of contrasting color at the bottom of the sleeves enhance the charm of this youthful frock. In black and white or navy and tan it is an unusually attractive model.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR MARCH 13

THE LAST PASSOVER.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 2:14-30.

GOLDEN TEXT—As often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do show the Lord's death till he come.—I Cor. 11:26.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Mark 14: 17-26; Luke 22:7-23; John 13:1-30; I Cor. 10: 16, 17; 11:23-34.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus at Supper With His Friends.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Remembering Our Lord Jesus.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Lord's Supper and Its Meaning.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Communion With Christ.

I. The Bargain of Betrayal (vv. 14-16).

This is a dark picture. Satan had so completely gained the mastery over Judas that he sold his Lord for the price of a slave (Ex. 21:32). Judas' sin was not of a sort that one would suddenly be overtaken with, but one of deliberate purpose. Avarice was the besetting sin of Judas.

II. The Passover Prepared (vv. 17-19).

1. The disciples' inquiry (v. 17). They inquired of Jesus as to where they should prepare for the Passover. They were no doubt anxious to be of service to Him. We should be not only ready to do our Lord's bidding, but should inquire of Him as to what He would have us do.

2. The Master's strange directions (v. 18). They were to go into the city where they would meet a man bearing a pitcher of water. It was usual for the women to carry the water. This unusual occurrence would make it easier for them to find the man. To him they were to say, "Where is the guest-chamber where I shall eat the Passover with my disciples?" "And he will show you a large upper room furnished and prepared, there make ready for us" (Mark 14:14, 15).

3. The obedience of the disciples. They did as Jesus had appointed them. They did not stop to question the sanity of the command, but like true disciples obeyed. Christ is omniscient. He knew just how the matter would turn out.

III. The Betrayal Announced (vv. 20-25).

1. The time of (vv. 20, 21). It was while they were eating the last passover that Jesus made this announcement. Perhaps the reason why this feast should be disturbed by such a sad announcement was that Judas might be given an opportunity at this last moment to repent. God does not will that any should perish, but holds out to the most wicked man to the last moment an opportunity to repent.

2. The sorrowful question (v. 22). They did not seem to suspect one another, but directed personal attention to themselves. We should always examine ourselves rather than others.

3. The darkness of the crime (v. 23). "He that dippeth his hand with me in the dish, the same shall betray me." does not point out the traitor, but indicates the greatness of the crime. That one who enjoyed such close fellowship as one who had eaten at His table was now to betray Him, shows the blackness and the darkness of the crime.

4. The betrayal of Jesus was by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God (v. 24; Acts 2:23). Nothing takes place by chance. "Woe unto the man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed; it had been good for that man if he had not been born." To have been born in the world and lived for a while, leaving an impression upon it for good is a great privilege, but to be face to face with such a great privilege as Judas Iscariot, and to make such a miserable failure of it is worse than nonexistence.

5. Judas' evil determination unshaken (v. 25). In the face of all that Christ had said, he went forward and tried to cover up his purpose by saying, "Master, is it I?"

IV. The Feast of the New Covenant Instituted (vv. 25-30).

This took place at the close of the passover supper.

1. The bread a symbol of Christ's body (v. 26). This is a fitting emblem of Christ's body. As bread nourishes and strengthens our bodies, so Christ is food to our spiritual lives. Unless we feed upon Him, we shall perish.

2. The cup a symbol of Christ's blood (vv. 27, 28). This was symbolic of the atonement which was made by the shedding of His blood on the cross. He said, "Drink ye all of it," so that each one must personally accept the blessings of the atonement. This was also the seal of the new covenant.

3. Drinking anew in the kingdom (v. 29). This does not mean that in heaven this service will be renewed, but that this was symbolic of the heavenly reality.

4. Going to the cross with a song (v. 30). With all the sorrows and the burdens of the world upon Him, He pressed forward with cheerfulness. Those who have come under the shadow of His blood can go forward bearing their cross with a song of joy.

What Is Christianity?

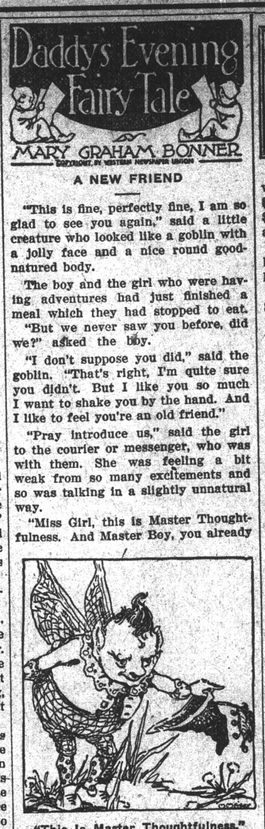
Christianity is just what the Bible says it is, and what the Sermon on the Mount indicates. While it excludes drunkenness and all the crimes mentioned in the commandments, it also eradicates grouchiness, selfishness, brutality, coarseness and similar faults. Christianity is a grace that cannot be beaten into a child with a club, injected into a youth with a hypodermic needle, or legislated into a grownup by law. It's a grace that must come from God himself; and no human is great enough to generate it for himself. The best way to inculate it in others is to set a shining example, rather than trying to force it down their throats.—Rolfe (S. D.) Arrow.

Silent Criticism Powerful.

Criticism that says not a word counts for most. Those who effectively rebuke us and help us to better living are not they who talk freely to us about our shortcomings, but they who are quietly doing the things we are failing to do.—Exchange.

Crowded House.

Little Mary awakened in fright one night recently. When her mother went to her to ascertain the cause of her screams she said: "Oh, I dreamed that satan and all of his family were coming into the house."



A NEW FRIEND

"This is fine, perfectly fine, I am so glad to see you again," said a little creature who looked like a goblin with a jolly face and a nice round good-natured body.

The boy and the girl who were having adventures had just finished a meal which they had stopped to eat.

"But we never saw you before, did we?" asked the boy.

"I don't suppose you did," said the goblin. "That's right, I'm quite sure you didn't. But I like you so much I want to shake you by the hand. And I like to feel you're an old friend."

"Pray introduce us," said the girl to the courier or messenger, who was with them. She was feeling a bit weak from so many excitements and so was talking in a slightly unnatural way.

"Miss Girl, this is Master Thoughtfulness. And Master Boy, you already

"This Is Master Thoughtfulness."

know that before you stands the goblin, Master Thoughtfulness," said the courier.

"Glad to know you," said the boy and the girl.

"Glad to know both of you," said the goblin. "There was a time," he continued, "when goblins were not considered nice. But it was gossip, mere gossip. No truth in it at all. They like us around these parts—in the neighborhood of the House of Secrets.

"Well, I'm so glad to know both of you," said the goblin again, "but I must say I am glad to meet the boy and feel that I have a friend at last in all this weary world."

"Why Goblin," said the courier, "how sadly you speak."

"I shouldn't," said the goblin, "but just this very day my trusty messengers have brought me back sad news."

"Tell it to us and perhaps we can cheer you up," said the girl.

"Yes," said the courier, "tell them about it, and pardon me, please, for I must be off. I've a number of messages to deliver before nightfall when I must be back at the House of Secrets. Luckily all the messages are to be left on the way back and my good steed will carry me quickly along.

"Good-bye, Boy and Girl, glad to have had a chat."

"Good bye, Courier Co-operation," shouted the boy and girl, "glad to have met you too!"

They waved to him as he mounted his horse and rode off. The horse was feeling like galloping for he had been resting for some time and had eaten a good dinner of the tall grass by the roadside.

"What was making you feel so badly?" asked the boy.

"Oh," said the goblin, whose name was Master Thoughtfulness, "my messengers have been having hard work trying to get their messages delivered and opened and read."

"What did the messages say?" asked the boy.

"They said," Master Thoughtfulness answered, "'It is often very selfish to forget. Do not blame everything on your poor memory. Make your memory better and so be thoughtful and considerate of those about you.'"

"Why," said the boy, "I got one of those messages. But I didn't read it or open any message. It just—why I just seemed to hear it from somewhere."

"Yes," said Master Thoughtfulness, "my messengers give their messages in all sorts of ways. I sent one to you. I was delighted you had heard it and that you properly understood it. That was why I greeted you as an old friend."

"And the girl was so thoughtful of you. She didn't want to hinder and detain you any more on your journey and so she didn't tell you how starvingly hungry she was."

"But I wasted more time by fainting," said the girl.

"You didn't know that you were going to," said Master Thoughtfulness. "That wasn't your fault. Anyway, it did do me good to hear the boy, I heard him as I was coming along.

"Yes, I heard him say that he had been very selfish not to think whether you had had your breakfast or not and that it was only an excuse when he told himself he had forgotten, it had been more than forgetfulness, it had been selfishness.

"Ah," said Master Thoughtfulness, "how many men and women, boys and girls excuse many an act of selfishness by saying that they forgot. The boy here didn't make excuses!"

Self Deceived.

The girl who is not quite sincere, who is all the time playing a role, would be surprised if she knew how quickly her associates see through her. As a matter of fact, it almost seems as if the girls who are constantly making believe, find it easier to deceive themselves than anyone else.—Girls' Companion.

Foul Proceeding.

Why is a man committing murder like a hen walking across the street?—Because it is a foul proceeding.

Team Work.

Wife (directing husband on step ladder, hanging a picture)—To the right. No, to the left. Just a little lower. Hold on! Up, up—there.

Husband (creeping down)—Thank God, that's over. But now that we have this picture right, we'll have to change all the others.—New York Sun.

Exact Statement.

Magistrate—Officer, did you catch this man in flagrante delicto?

Policeman—No, yer anner; I caught him in the back alley.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 1 red winter, spot, —; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.35¾; No. 2 red, garlicky, spot, $1.75¾; March, $1.76¾; May, $1.81 asked.

Cob Corn is quotable at $4@4.10 per barrel for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Corn—Contract, spot, 82⅝c; March, 82⅝.

Oats—No. 2 white, 51½@52c; No. 3 white, 50½@51.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.66½; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, $1.50@1.60.

Hay—Standard timothy, $25@25.50; No. 2 do, $24@24.50; No. 3 do, $16.50@21; No. 1 light clover mixed, $22@22.50; No. 2 do, $18@21; No. 1 clover mixed, $20@21; No. 2 do, $16@19; No. 3 do, $13@15; No. 1 clover, $23.50@24.50; No. 2 do, $16.50@20; No. 3 do, $13@16; sample hay, $10@15.

Straw—Per ton, No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 2 tangled rye, $16; No. 1 wheat, $14@14.50; No. 2 wheat, $13@13.50; No. 1 oat (nominal), $18@18.50; No. 2 oat, $16@17.

Butter—Creamery, Western separator, extras, 51@52c; firsts, 49@50; do, prints, ½ pound, extras, 52@53; firsts, 50@51; do, one pound, extras, 52@53; firsts, 50@51; nearby creamery, extras, 44@45; firsts, 42@43; dairy prints, extras, 29@30; firsts, 25@26; rolls, West Virginia, extras, 20@21; firsts, 19; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, extras, 22@23.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, firsts, loss off, 33c; Eastern Shore, Md. and Virginia, firsts, loss off, 33; Western (Ohio), firsts, loss off, 33; West Virginia, firsts, loss off, 32; Southern (North Carolina), firsts, loss off, 31; duck eggs, nearby, per dozen, 55.

Live Poultry — Chickens, young, large, per pound, 38@40c; do, under 2 pounds, 42@45; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, pound, 37@38; white pekins, young, 40@42; puddle, 4 pounds and over, 38@40; turkeys, choice, hens, per pound, 53@55; young gobblers, 50; thin, crooked breast, 35@40; old toms, 45; geese, Maryland and Virginia, fat, heavy, per pound, 28@30; Southern and Western, 25@26.

Potatoes—White, Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, per 100 pounds, $1.25@1.50; do, per 150-pound sack, $2; do, Eastern Shore, McCormick, 100 pounds, $1@1.10; sweets, yellow, No. 1, K-dried, per barrel, $5@5.50; do, yellows, Rappahannock, per barrel, $5@5.50; do, native, per hamper, $1.60@1.90; yams, fancy, bright, per barrel, $4@4.50.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red winter, $1.84@1.89; do, garlicky, $1.75@1.80.

Corn—Higher; export No. 2, 86½@87c; do, No. 3, 84@84½; local No. 3 yellow, 85@85½; do, No. 4 yellow, 83½@84½.

Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 56@56½c; No. 3 white, 55@55½; No. 4 white, 52@52½.

Hay—Timothy, No. 2, $23.50@24; do, No. 3, $21@21.50; sample, $18.20; no grade, $15@17; clover mixed hay, light mixed, $22@22.50; No. 1 mixed, $20.50@21.50.

Cheese—New York whole milk, fancy flats, held, 28@29c; common to good, 26@27.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 hard $1.91, c. i. f. track, New York, and No 2 mixed durum, $1.80, c. i. f., to arrive

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 88¾c, and No. 2 mixed, 88¼, c. i. f., New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—No. 1 white, 57½c.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 55@55½c; creamery, extras (92 score), 54½; creamery, firsts (88 to 91 score), 49@54; packing stocks, current make, No. 2, 23.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, held, specials, 28½@29c; do, average run, 24½@26; State, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 25@25½; do, average run, 24@24½.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 36½@37½c; fresh gathered, firsts, 35¼@36; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 43@50; do, browns, extras, 40@42; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, first to extras, 35¼@38½.

LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Bulk, $8.50@10.25; butcher stock, bulls, stockers and feeders steady; bulk butcher she stock, $6@7.25; bulls mostly $5.50@6.25; calves steady to 25c lower; bulk vealers, $11@12; stocker and feeder steers mostly $7@8.50.

Hogs—Bulk 200 pounds down, $10.70@10.90; bulk 220 pounds up, $10@10.50; pigs mostly 10c to 15c higher; bulk desirable 80 to 120 pounds pigs, $10@10.50.

Sheep—Lamb, top, $10.65; shorn lamb, top, $9.25; bulk fat lambs, $9.75@10.50; yearlings, top, $8.80; ewes, top, $6.25; bulk fat ewes, $5.50@6.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $7.50@10.50; bulls, $5.50@7.75; cows, $2.25@7.75.

Calves—Veals, $11@17; culls, $8@10; little calves, $6@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep (ewes), $4@6.75; culls, $3@3.50; lambs, $9@12.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights, including pigs, $11.50; heavy hogs, $10.50@11; roughs, $8.50.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Cattle—Top 1,475-pound steers, $10.25; several loads, $9.50@10; best vealers, $12; choice, heavy cows, $7.25.

PITTSBURGH. — Hogs — Heavies, $10.50; heavy Yorkers, light do, and pigs, $11.90@12.

Insect Pests Threaten Crops.

The Japanese beetle, brought in about the same time as the peach moth, has already gained such firm foothold that, in view of its habits and prolonged plight, it is probably incapable of extermination and may ultimately overspread the United States. Another foreign pest in comparatively recent years is the European corn borer. Infestations have been discovered in several states, and local quarantines by the federal horticultural board have been instituted to prevent the spread to the corn belt.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

F. C. MOON — A. L. PITTS, JR.
MOON & PITTS
Attorneys-at-Law
Offices at
BUCKINGHAM, C. H.
And
SCOTTSVILLE, VA.
Main Offices at Scottsville, Va.

W. D. DUIGIUD
Successor to Geo. A. Duiguid & Son
Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director
Long Distance Phone 111
Lynchburg, Va.

A. H. CLEMENT
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.
Practice in the courts of Appomattox Buckingham, Campbell and Amherst.

DR. L. L. GAYLE
DENTIST
Office Over Babcock's Store
Appomattox Courthouse Virginia

S. L. FERGUSON
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.
Courts—State and Federal

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